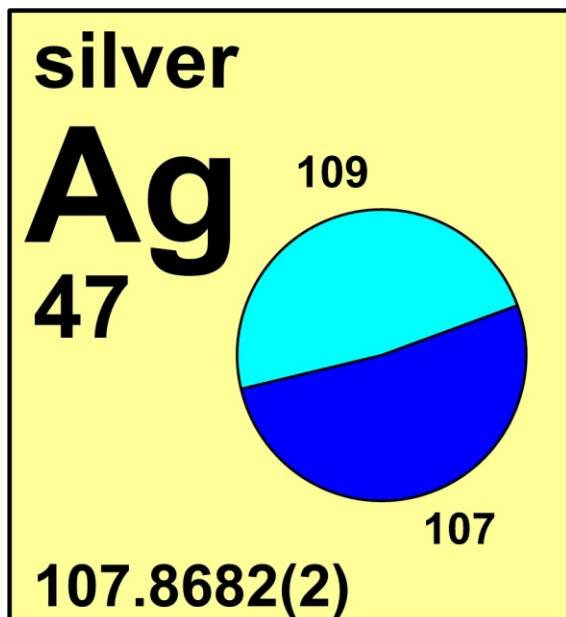


silver



Stable isotope	Atomic mass*	Mole fraction
^{107}Ag	106.905 097	0.518 39
^{109}Ag	108.904 752	0.481 61

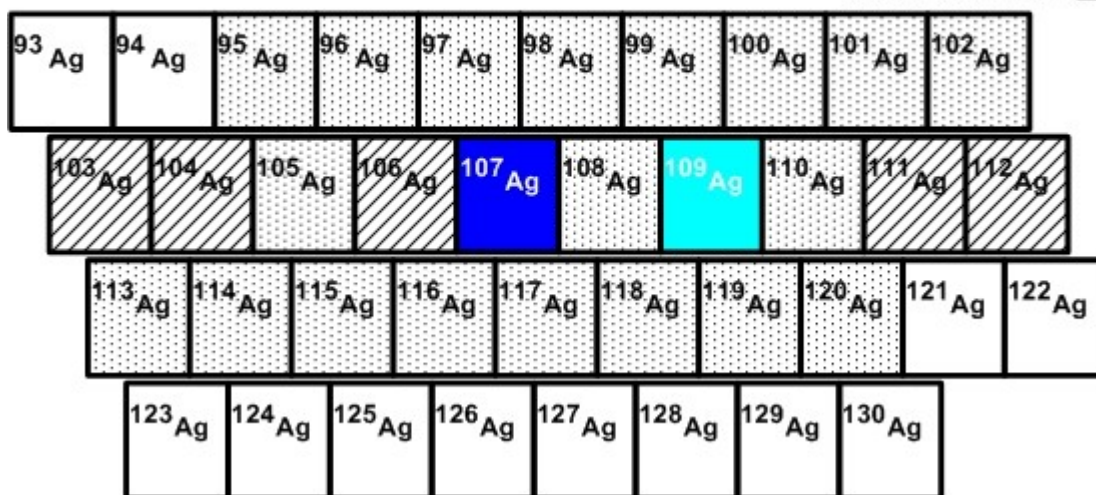
* Atomic mass given in unified atomic mass units, u.

Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 second

Between 1 second and 1 hour

Greater than 1 hour



Important applications of stable and/or radioactive isotopes

Isotopes in geochronology

- 1) The ratio of $^{107}\text{Pd}/^{107}\text{Ag}$ is used in methods of geochronology to help date major thermal events in the solar system. Although ^{107}Ag is abundant naturally, ^{107}Ag is also the daughter product by beta decay of ^{107}Pd . If both excess ^{107}Ag and ^{107}Pd are present in the a cosmic sample, the material would have formed sometime after the half life of ^{107}Pd (6.5 million years) and the ratio of $^{107}\text{Pd}/^{107}\text{Ag}$ can be measured and used to help determine the starting point of that decay process and thus the formation of the material.



Figure 1: The crab nebula seen above is an example of an exploding star which is responsible for the release of heavy elements like ^{107}Ag and ^{107}Pd in to space.

Isotopes as environmental tracers

- 1) Variability of silver isotope fractionation ($^{107}\text{Ag}/^{109}\text{Ag}$) as evidence of anthropogenic input.

Isotopes in industry

- 1) ^{107}Ag is being studied as a possible target for cyclotron production of ^{103}Pd , although the current targets are ^{103}Rh or ^{104}Pd .
- 2) ^{109}Ag can be used to produce $^{110\text{m}}\text{Ag}$ for use as a gamma reference source.